DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1866. NO. 11.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every evening except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5,00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5,00
" " six months,	2,50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3,00

"THE COTTON GIN QUESTION!"

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER,

Invented and Patented by

HORACE L. EMERY,

And Manufactured by

HORACE L. EMERY & SON.

AT THEIR

Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, New York.

The public are hereby notified that in order to insure to them the Genuine Machines above mentioned, the Patentees and Manufacturers, (successors of Emery Brothers) have appointed Dunn, Plummer & Co., Petersburg, Va., as their Sole Agents, for this city and vicinity, for their sale at manufacturer's prices, with Transportation only added. As other parties are making Cotton Gins without the improvements which have given these Machines their superiority and unexampled success, and are offering them to the public with nearly the same representations, this notice is to prevent the imposition and disappointments of purchasers who desire the well established and approved Machines manufactured only by us.

THE UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER of Horace L. Emery's Patent, may be readily distinguished by their having the PICKER ROLL SUPPORTER suspended midway in the hopper over the saws, for supporting and moving the COTTON ROLL and preventing all possibility of choking or bridging of Cotton in the hopper from any cause. Also their air supply openings to an air chamber over the Brush Cylinder, and the words "HORACE L. EMERY'S PATENT" and Albany Agricultural Works, in raised and stenciled letters upon different parts of the Machine.

HORACE L. EMERY & SON,
Albany Agricultural Works,
Albany, N. Y.

Aug. 13-2w

Goldsboro News, Wilson North Carolinian, Weldon State and Lonisburg Eagle, copy two weeks and send bill with copy of paper to Dunn, Plummer & Co., Petersburg, Va.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT SWEEPS THE FIELD;

NEW IMPROVEMENTS;
LOW PRICES;
DOES NOT CLOG;
HAS NO COMPLICATIONS OF GATES OR COSTLY FLUME WORK;
COMPACT FOR SHIPMENT;
GREAT WATER-SAVER;
THE ONLY WHEEL THAT EXCELS OVERSHOTS;
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR SUPERIORITY.

Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 96 Liberty Street
New York.

Aug. 13-6m

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

Manufactured by THEOPHILE ROEDERER & CO., Reims, France.

Consisting of the following brands, viz:
Gladiateur, Carte Blanche,
Carte Noire," "Bonzy Exquis,"
and "Fleur de Sillery."

50 doz. assorted in quarts and pints, imported, and for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

DeROSSET & CO.
Wilmington, N. C.

Sole Agents for North Carolina and Virginia.

Aug. 13-10t*

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

Chitty's Blackstone—2 vols.
Adams' Equity.
Chitty on Pleading—2 vols.
Revised Code of N. C.

As good as new and very cheap. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Aug. 13-3t

TWO FAMILY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

The residence of the late Dr. W. W. Gray, in the N. E. part of the City and two Acres of Land thereunto attached.

ALSO—

The Residence occupied by Mr. W. Whitaker, Jr., opposite the City Cemetery. This lot contains nearly one Acre, has a neat and comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke-house, well of pure water, and the most productive garden in Raleigh.

Apply to
P. F. PESCUD.

Aug. 13-2w2aw

LATE ARRIVALS.

THE LATEST AGONY

"TILTEREEN HOOPS,"

BOULEVARD TRAIL HOOP SKIRTS.
WOVEN TRAIL HOOPS.
EXTRA SIZE TILTEREENS AND BOULEVARD:

In fact the most complete stock of HOOP SKIRTS in the City.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Aug. 15-tf

PRINTS! PRINTS!!

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS:

NEW PURCHASES FOR THE FALL.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Aug. 15-tf

SALT, SALT, SALT.

150 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
Arriving to
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Aug. 11-tf

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

20 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Half Barrels Extra C Sugar,
10 " do do do
10 " do Cuba Sugar,
Arriving to
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Aug. 11-tf

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

109 & 111 Sycamore St.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

S. C. DONNAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

GOVERNOR STREET,

RICHMOND, VA.

We continue to do a General Grocery and Commission Business, at our old stand, 109 and 111 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Consignments of Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat and all Country Produce will have our personal attention and the highest market prices obtained.

All Tobacco for S. C. DONNAN, Richmond, will be forwarded free of Charge.

Orders for Groceries promptly filled and shipped.
DONNANS & JOHNSTON.

Aug. 7-3m.

TO AND FROM THE NORTH!

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE!

VIA

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD,

AND ITS CONNECTING LINES.

BY THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS,

through receipts are given from Charlotte and all points on the North Carolina Rail Road, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Petersburg and City Point, at exceedingly Low Rates.

LOWER, WITH MORE DISPATCH AND WITH LESS INSURANCE THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

See Agents and ship your goods by the following lines, and no other, care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point:

From New York—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents; office No. 88 Liberty street, Shipping Point, Pier No. 36, North River, N. Y.

From Boston—Boston and Norfolk Steamship company, A. SAMPSON, Agent, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

From Philadelphia—Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Company W. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

From Baltimore—Baltimore Steam Packet Company, (old Bay Line,) L. B. PARKS, Agent, foot of Union Dock, and by Brandt's Line.

This line gives more dispatch than any Express Company, and at about one-fourth the cost.

E. WILKES,
Aug. 11-1m. Eng. & Sup't.

DAGUERREOTYPE LOST.

MRS. THOMAS BRANCH, late of this city, but now of Richmond, about the time she removed from this city, lost a daguerreotype of an aged friend, which she values very highly. It represents an old man, with white hair, with a pair of spectacles in his hand and pointing to a small clock. The case is worn and has been mended.

She authorizes us to offer TWENTY DOLLARS reward for the recovery of said daguerreotype.

The Editors of the *Sentinel* will pay the reward, to any one who will deliver them the daguerreotype.

Aug. 7-2w

OFFICE PETERSBURG RAILROAD,
PETERSBURG, 30TH, July, 1866.

From and after this date, Freight for all points in North Carolina, will be carried daily by mail trains over this road, connecting at Weldon with the Raleigh and Gaston and Wilmington and Weldon Railroads.

Shippers will find this much the quickest route from all the Northern cities. No charge through the city for forwarding or drayage.

R. B. PEGRAM,
Aug. 7-2w Supt. Petersburg R. R.

INSURE AGAINST

ACCIDENTS

IN THE

PIONEER CO. OF THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTHERN

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA,

HOME OFFICE, 160 MAIN St.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $1,000,000.

INSURES AGAINST ALL ACCIDENTS.

Giving the holder an Annual Policy for the full amount Insured in case of death, and compensation each week if disabled for a period.

NOT EXCEEDING TWENTY-SIX WEEKS,

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES for $500 with $3 compensation each week, may be obtained for $3 per annum.

Ten Dollars premium will secure $2,000, and give $10 compensation each week. Twenty-five Dollars secures a Policy for $5,000, with $25 weekly compensation. Fifty Dollars secures a full Policy for $10,000, with $50 compensation each week.

SHORT TIME POLICIES,

($3,000 FOR TEN CENTS.)

Travelers may obtain at the HOME OFFICE, No 160 Main Street, Lynchburg, Va., at the Railroad Stations and of the undersigned agents. Ticket Policies for one day to 12 months receiving, in case of death from accident, $3,000, and in case of injury $15 per week.

The Stock of this Company is exclusively in Southern hands, and represented by a Directory widely and favorably known; we, therefore, appeal with confidence to the good will and patronage of the Southern public.

OFFICERS.

COL. MAURICE S. LANGHORNE, *Pres't and Treas.*
GEN'L JOHN B GORDON, of Georgia.
GEN'L HARRY T HAYS, of Louisiana, *Vice-Pres'ts.*
LUCIEN PEYTON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
G. W. LATHAM, *Solicitor*
COL. HENRYE PEYTON, *General Agent.*

DIRECTORS:

John E McDaniel, Maurice S. Langhorne
William D Miller, John H Flood,
Geo. M Racker, Abraham D Warwick
Stephen T Peters, Chas. M Blackford,
G W Latham, Lucien Peyton,

COWPER & MOORE, Agents,
June 13-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA

PETROLEUM

—AND—

MINING COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE

Banking Office of Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Capital	$500,000
Par value of Shares, each	5,00
Number of Shares,	100,000

20,000 Shares reserved by Company for working Capital.
No Shares to be assessed.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

PETER ADAMS, CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.
E. P. JONES, A. G. BRENIZER.
DAVID McKNIGHT, L. H. BOUTZAHN,
M. WITTY, F. P. CAVANAH,
JAMES P. JONES, HENRY G. KELLOGG.

OFFICERS.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
E. P. JONES, Vice President.
F. P. CAVANAH, Superintendent.
A. G. BRENIZER, Secretary.
HENRY G. KELLOGG, Treasurer.

PROSPECTUS.

This company owns by warranty title nearly fourteen thousand acres of mineral lands, situated in the counties of Chatham, Moore, Rockingham and Stokes, on the waters of Deep and Dan Rivers, in North Carolinia, which abound in plentiful deposits of coal, copper, iron, salt, and, there is every reason to believe from general and surface indications, petroleum or coal oil.

The services of two practical and efficient men, experienced in boring for oil, and stimulated by a long course of success in Venango county, Pennsylvania, were secured by the company several months since and they are now on the lands, with the requisite force, tools, steam engine and machinery, boring a well with very flattering prospects of success. The organization of this company effected some time since has now been perfected in legal form, by act of incorporation, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $5 each.

By reference to the valuable and laborious reports of Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, and Commodore Wilkes, U. S. Navy, every one interested will be enabled to judge of the value of the large area of territory secured by the North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Co.

It is well known that a superior article of bituminous coal is now being mined in the Deep river coal region, where a portion of the lands are situated, and this company owns property known to be equal if not superior to any on which shafts have been sunk. Copper, iron and salt also abound, and the attention of capitalists has already been directed to this section on account of its value for the above minerals.

Below are given a few extracts from the journals showing that there is no good reason why there should not be as large quantities of oil in the "Old North State" as in other States.

Oil has been struck in Overton county, Tennessee, on the north line of that State, about midway from its eastern border, eighteen miles from the Cumberland mountains.—*Christian (Richmond) Observer.*

OIL WELLS IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The Parkersburg *Times* gives an astonishing statement of the yield of wells in the region thereabout, consisting of Wood, Wirt, Ritchie and other counties, viz: Burning Springs, 2,500 barrels per day; White Oak, 1,500; Lick Run, 300; Horse Neck, 150; and of the several wells on Hughes river, 6,000 barrels per day. The quality is said to be remarkably fine. The *Times* considers the oil of West Virginia the best yet discovered.

THE OIL EXCITEMENT IN ILLINOIS.—The oil excitement in Clark county is still high. Some eight or ten derricks are up and at work. The deepest well is only 325 feet, with a fair yield of oil. Some of the other wells have struck oil and gas at from 70 to 100 feet.—Much time and money will be spent this summer in the thorough development of the oil resources of Clark county. Men of capital and experience seem confident that oil will be found in large quantities, and are willing to test their faith by a free expenditure in developing the lands. The first company who bored on the land of Hon. T. R. Young, are now engaged in trying to raise the auger which was lost last fall. The Eastern Illinois Company will begin work in a few days twelve miles southwest of the first well. The prospect in that locality is good.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It is known that after a few months boring in the vicinity of Lynchburg, a large vein of oil was struck and a productive well is now in successful operation. This is on the same line with, and about 80 miles from, the company's first well on Dan River, where the indications both general and particular are similar.

In order to have sufficient means to develop this valuable property in such a manner as to insure success, the Directors have authorized 10,000 shares of the capital stock to be sold to raise a working capital, and subscriptions for that number or any part thereof will be received.

An uncommonly favorable opportunity for investment is thus afforded, as those who choose to buy stock under this offer will have the advantage of an equal footing with the original corporators in an enterprise which, after the example of the immense profits realized in those of a similar character in other States, though in many respects on less favorable conditions than this, (compare the extent, cheapness and fee simple title of the basis of operations here offered gives reasonable assurance of the most lucrative results. In many instances in sections of less favorable oil localities, shares have advanced in a few days from 22 or 25 to 220 and even $50, and poor men who made small investments realized fortunes.

Further information may be had at the office of the company, one door north of the Court House, Greensboro, N. C., where books of subscription are now open.

By order of the Directors.

A. G. BRENIZER, Secretary.
Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 3-3tawtf

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The next session of this Institution will begin on the 1st. day of October 1866, and end on the 29th. of June 1867.

A PROFESSOR OF LATIN, and a second PROFESSOR OF LAW will be appointed on the 15th. instant, when all the departments of instruction—Academic, Law and Medical—will be fully re-established on the same enlarged basis as before the war.

The entire expenses of the Academic student, exclusive of text books, clothing and pocket money, amount to $360 in currency, per session of nine months; of the Law student to $365, and of the Medical to $395.

For catalogue, giving details, or for special information, address

S. MAUPIN,
CHAIRMAN OF THE FACULTY,
Aug. 8-10t* Charlottesville, Va.

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR.

50 Barrels Superfine & Extra Superfine Flour,
20 Half Barrels prime Family Flour,
Arriving to
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW GOODS!

TREMENDOUS DECLINE IN PRICES

SMITH'S

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS.

ONLY THINK,

OVER $30,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS,

Purchased at the late trade sales in New York, will be offered at less than half the price of the same goods in the early Spring. Now is your time to get

NEW, FASHIONABLE & DESIRABLE GOODS

AT YOUR OWN PRICE!

Read the following Price List and Judge for Yourselves:

500 yards new style figured Silk, $1.25 worth 2.50
300 yards very good Black Silk, 75c. worth $1.50
1000 yards superb black Silk, $125 to 2 worth 2.50 to 4.
2000 yards real Grenadine, at 75c. worth $1,50.
3000 " Berage " from 25c. to 50c. worth 75c
5000 yards Mozambique, 25c. to 75c. worth 50 to $1.50
5000 " Poplinets, from 30c. to 45c., " 75c. to $1.
10,000 " Domestic Lawns, 25c. worth 40c.
5000 " real French Lawn, from 50c. to 87c. " $1,20 " 1.50.
100 " plain all wool Mouslines, 50c. worth $1.
2000 " small figures for Children, 40c., " 75.
5000 " real French Linen Drill for gents' wear, 50c to 75c., worth $1 50.
1000 " Spanish Coating Linen, 45c. worth $1.
1000 " heavy Coating Linen for boys and farmer's use, 35c. worth 75c.
1000 " magnificent 6-4 French Coating, $2 worth 3 50.
500 " Lupin's Drab D Ete. $3.50 " 6.
5000 " neat Silk Neck ties, 25c " 75c.
100 dozen ladies Hose, 25c., worth 50c.
200 " " " 40c., " 75c.
300 " " " 50c., " $1,00.
5000 Fans, from 5c. to $5,00 each, and one thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention.

An early call will secure the Best Bargains, as these Goods cannot be replaced at anything like the prices above named

I HAVE A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Lace Points & Wrappings,

GRENADINE AND BERAGE SHAWLS.

THE STOCK OF

BLACK SILK MANTLES.

Is now complete, and being our own manufacturers, from French Patterns we can afford to sell them low, avoiding Jobbers' profits. Ladies can also have their Mantles made to order at a saving of from five to ten dollars each, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Special Attention is called to our stock of

CANTON MATTINGS,

Embracing some 3000 yards, commencing at 30c. per yard for 4-4. 35c 5-4 and 75c, for 6-4. Make a note of these prices, and call and examine the Goods at

THOMAS SMITH'S,

25 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

Agents for the celebrated Florence Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, acknowledged by all to be the best Family Sewing Machine in existence.

May 19-tf.

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of Hand, Parlour, Bracket, and Swinging Lamps.

—ALSO—

The best Kerosene Oil, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys.

J. BROWN,
WITH HART & LEWIS,
44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

July 28 tf

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next session commences on the 1st. October 1866, and continues until 30th. of June, 1867.

The session is divided into two Terms of Twenty weeks each, the one commencing the 1st. Oct. 1866 and the other the 15th. Feb. 1867.

EXPENSES PER TERM OF TWENTY WEEKS,

Board, including every expense except washing	$105,00
Tuition in Collegiate Department	$25,00
" Primary "	$20,00

Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, taught by competent and thorough Instructors and at usual prices.

For circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address,

REV. R. BURWELL, Sup't.
July 5 3awtoct1. Charlotte, N. C.

Newbern Times and Wilmington Dispatch please copy 3 times a week until 1st. October.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

HAMILTON TERRACE, Baltimore Md.

MR. AND MRS. WILSON M. CARY, } Principals.
MRS. GEN'L JOHN PEGRAM, }

The Fall session begins on Monday Sept. 17 1866.

Since its establishment in 1812 this has been well known to the public as essentially

A Southern Home School.

The principals still depend for patronage upon their Southern friends. For circulars or other information address,

WILSON M CARY.
July 24-1aw6t* Box 405, Baltimore Md.

A. MYERS. WM. MYERS.

MYERS & BROTHER,

[LATE OF SALISBURY, N. C.]

SUCCESSORS TO BRIDGFORD & MYERS,

AUCTIONEERS,

GENERAL

Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS,

DOCK AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Yarns, and all kinds of Country Produce. Also, personal attention given to the purchase of all kinds of Goods for Merchants, Manufacturers, Farmers and others.

We respectfully solicit your consignments and orders.

July 26-2aw1m

MALE ACADEMY,

WARRENTON, N. C.

JNO. E. DUGGER, A. M. Principal.

Fall Session will begin Monday July 16th, 1866.

TERMS.

Classics & Higher Mathematics	$37,00
English Branches	20,00
Fuel for School Room	2,00

Board including washing, lights &c., per month 17 50

The above charges are in U. S. currency, payable half in advance the balance at close of Session.

June 18 2m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

LOCATED IN AND ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WARRENTON, N. C.

FOR SALE.

The Warrenton Female College is now offered for sale, on reasonable terms. This College has been in successful operation, for over twelve years, and, during that time, it has earned a reputation as an Institution of learning, second to none in N. C.

The location is such as to warrant a full attendance of pupils, being very accessible from any point, especially the Eastern portions of N. C. and Va.

The Committee, who have been empowered to make sale of this property, deem it unnecessary to say more of this Institution as its character for a high grade of scholarship, and the elevated standard of morals inculcated, under the eye and supervision of its late President, E. E. Parham, is already well known.

The society in which this College is located is known to be equal to any in the South.

There is now a sufficiency of Buildings and other Conveniences attached to this Real Estate, to conduct a large and flourishing school. The premises contain about SIXTY ACRES of Land a material portion of which is within the *Corporation*. This with *all* or a *part* of the furniture, &c. belonging to the same, can be purchased with the land and buildings. This property will be offered *privately* for sale until *Wednesday* the 3rd day October next, and, if not then sold, will be on that day sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder.

The Committee are fully authorized to sell, and would say that a rare chance is offered to any party wishing to purchase such property, as *time* sufficient, if required, will be given. *Possession given immediately.*

Any person or party wishing to examine the property will be shown it by E. E Parham, the present occupant, or by any one or more of the Committee.

NATHAN MILAM
JOHN BUXTON WILLIAMS
HORACE PALMER Senr. } Committee.
HENRY B. HUNTER
THOS. A. MONTGOMERY.

Warrenton, July 6-2awtd

Petersburg Index, Wilmington Dispatch, and Norfolk Day Book, insert twice a week until day of sale, and forward accounts to J. A. Montgomery, Treasurer, Warrenton.

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until the 15th. of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the Public offices in the Capitol, and for the Legislature the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the Wood house on the Capitol square, from time to time, as required.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will deliver it, and endorse on the envelope "Proposals for wood."

The amount required will be about 200 Cords.

The right of rejecting bids, not advantageous to the State, is reserved.

R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.

Aug. 8-1m.
Standard copy 3 tawlm

THE SENTINEL.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 insertion	$1.00	2 week	$ 5.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

BOOK

—AND—

JOB PRINTING

—BY—

NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY.

N. E. Corner Fayetteville and Hargett Streets,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The office occupied by us over Messrs. Branson & Farrar's Book store being entirely too small and dark for our rapidly increasing business, we have removed to the large rooms formerly occupied by the State Clothing Department, N. E. Corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets, where we are prepared to fill orders for PRINTING of every description in a satisfactory manner, on reasonable terms and at very short notice.

With modern types and fixtures, fast presses and good workmen, our facilities for executing good printing are unsurpassed in this section.

BOOKS,
SCHOOL
CATALOGUES,
SCHOOL
REPORTS,
INVITATION AND BUSINESS CARDS,
RAILROAD,
CORPORATION,
AND COURT
BLANKS,
BILL AND
LETTER HEADS,
BANK CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
ELECTION,
TICKETS,
CAMPAIGN
DOCUMENTS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

All kinds of BOOKS for Clerks of Courts, Registers, &c., furnished to order.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Thankful to the people of our native State for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we can only say that their favors but urge us to renewed exertions.

JOHN NICHOLS,
JOHN C. GORMAN,
JOHN H. NEATHERY.

June 18-tf

A. J. DEROSSET, WM. L. DEROSSET, GRAHAM CLYDE

DEROSSETT & CO.,

Formerly DeRossett & Brown.

(Established in 1839,)

General Commission Merchants,

No. 6 NORTH WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give personal attention to the purchase and sale of Produce of every description, and to receiving and forwarding goods.

Feb 23, 166. 6m.

BRIGGS, DODD & HICKS

BUILDERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING Associated with us Mr. W. J. HICKS, and refitted up our Machine Shops, we are prepared to contract for any kind of work in the building or repairing line.

We shall keep on hand DRESSED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING, MOULDINGS of all kind, BRACKETS, SASH BLINDS, and DOORS.

Orders solicited from the surrounding country for any of the above named work. We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage received heretofore, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Shops on West Street, near the Central Railroad Depot.

May 16-tf.

EXCELSIOR WHEAT FANS.

We have received a lot of these Fans which we will be glad to sell to our customers and farmers on moderate terms.

They are strongly recommended as a good and reliable machine, giving satisfaction in all cases and having no superior in the market. Call and see

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 24-tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS AND OTHERS

CALL AND SEE

The Celebrated Universal Cotton Gin & Condenser.

B. P. Williamson & Co., have the pleasure of announcing to the Cotton Planters of this section, that they have succeeded in making arrangements with the patentees and manufacturers, by which they are enabled to furnish these invaluable Gins and Condensers, adapted to Steam or Horse power, on very moderate terms.

They invite all parties interested to call and see these beautiful machines at their Store, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

Raleigh, July 28 tf

CAPE FEAR BANK.

Notes are redeemed by the Cashier of the Raleigh Branch in this City, and at

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 20-tf

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th. day of August, 1866, and continue 20 weeks.

TERMS.

BOARD, including all but lights, $15 per month:

Tuition in Preparatory Department $10 to $12.50 per session.

Collegiate Department $15 to $17.50.

Music on Piano, or Guitar, $22.50; Oil Painting $20; Drawing $20; Latin, French and German, $5 each. For incidentals, $1.

For further particulars address,

REV. D. R. BRUTON, PRESIDENT,
or, REV. N. F. REID, D. D., Visitor,
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Aug. 4-tf

ADDRESS

To the People of the United States.

Having met in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 16th. day of August, 1866, as the representatives of the people of all sections, and all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and wants of our common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles and of the political purposes we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the last National Convention in the year 1860 events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our Government has passed through the vicissitudes and the perils of civil war: a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has nevertheless decided political differences that from the very beginning of the government had threatened the unity of our national existence, and has left its impress deep and ineffaceable upon all the interests, sentiments, and the destiny of the Republic. While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe losses in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers, a capacity for military organization and achievement, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions, and command the respect of the civilized world. Like all great contests which rouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions that can sway the public judgment and affect the public actions; while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side, and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but an imperative duty which on your behalf we who are here assembled have undertaken to perform.

For the first time after six long years of alienation and of conflict we have come together from every State and every section of our land as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that union, which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

In the first place, we invoke you to remember always and everywhere that the war is ended, and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending armies no longer assails the shuddering heart of the Republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority has been again acknowledged by word and act in every State, and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required or permitted to regard or treat each other as enemies. Not only have the acts of war been discontinued, and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists; and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war, have no longer lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States—fellow-citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interests apart from a common destiny. The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace; to decide how we may most wisely and effectively heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track. This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment; not of resentment for past offences, prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and builds its plans and its hopes for the future rather upon a community of interest and ambition than upon distrust and the weapons of force. In the next place, we call upon you to recognize, in their full significance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. In two most important particulars the victory achieved by the National Government has been final and decisive. First, it has established, beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the National Government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence. And second, it has put an end, finally and forever, to the existence of slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both these points became directly involved in the contest, and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result. In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war, and the victory by which it was closed, should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in maintenance of its own authority and in defence of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result. The Government of the United States maintained by force of arms the supreme authority over all the territory, and over all the States and people within its jurisdiction, which the Constitution confers upon it. But it acquired thereby no new power; no enlarged jurisdiction; no rights, either of territorial possession or of civil authority, which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it, either in express terms, or by fair and necessary implication, by the Constitution of the United States.

It was that power and that authority which the rebellion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the Federal arms was simply the defeat of that attempt. The Government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was its own. Neither the war nor the victory by which it was closed changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions, and under the limitations which they prescribe, and the result of the war did not enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the Federal Government, or release that government from the restrictions which it has imposed. The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war, *"the supreme law of the land,"* anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And to-day, also, precisely as before the war, "all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States, or to the people thereof."

This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our government, and the language and spirit of the Constitution, but by all the acts and the language of our government in all its departments and at all times.—From the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow, in every message and proclamation of the Executive it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and to preserve the integrity of the Union. And Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the assurance that whenever this object should be attained the war should cease, and all the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired. It is only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the General Government. It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may claim over the States, the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, the rights of war, the right of conquest and of confiscation; the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions, and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such laws, regulations, and deprivations as the legislative departments of the Government may see fit to impose.

Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States," has been annulled, and ten States have been refused, and still are refused, representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress; and the Congress in which only a part of the States and the people of the Union are represented has asserted the right thus to exclude the rest from representation and all share in making their own laws, and in choosing their own rulers, until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as this Congress, thus composed, may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised and is practically enforced at the present time. Nor does it find any support in the theory that the States thus excluded are in rebellion against the Government, and therefore precluded from sharing in its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are, one and all, in an attitude of loyalty towards the Government, and of sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In no one of them is there the slightest indication of resistance to this authority or the slightest protest against its just and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn proclamation of the Executive Department; the laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States and the people thereof; federal courts have been reopened, and federal taxes have been imposed and levied; and, in every respect, except that they are denied representation in Congress and the electoral college, the States once in rebellion are now recognized as holding the same position, as owing the same obligations, and subject to the same duties, as the other States of our common Union.

It seems to us, in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution, and as complete a destruction of the Government and Union, as that which was sought to be effected by the States and people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observation that the power thus asserted to exclude certain States from representation is made to rest wholly on the will and discretion of the Congress that asserts it. It is not made to depend upon any specified conditions or circumstances, nor to be subject to any rules or regulations whatever. The right asserted and exercised is absolute, without qualification or restriction—not confined to States in rebellion, nor to States that have rebelled—it is the right of any Congress, in formal possession of the legislative authority, to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time, from representation in Congress and in the electoral college, at its own discretion, and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as it may dictate.

Obviously the reasons for such exclusion, being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as the Congres itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all share in the Government for one reason, and that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be excluded on one ground to-day, and another may be excluded on the opposite ground to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may exclude southern States from one Congress. The ascendancy of western, or of southern interest, or of both combined, may exclude the northern or the eastern States from the next.

Improbable as such usurpations may seem, the establishment of the principle now asserted and acted upon by Congress will render them by no means impossible. The character, indeed the very existence, of Congress and the Union is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional exigencies or forbearances of the hour.

We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the Constitution, but is at war with every principle of our Government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is indeed the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to establish and maintain free governments in Mexico and the States of South America.

Party necessities assert themselves as superior to the fundamental law, which is set aside in reckless obedience to their behests. Stability, whether in the exercise of power, in the administration of government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible—and the conflicts of party, which, under constitutional governments, are the conditions and means of political progress, are merged in the conflict of arms, to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It was against this peril, so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments, that our Constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only the stability but the very existence of the Government is made by its provisions to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress upon which is conferred all the legislative power of the National Government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence or assent is essential to the validity of any law. Of the "House of Representatives," says the Constitution, article 1, section 2, "shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States, and by every State, without restriction, qualification, or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and every State alike, without distinction, or the authority to make distinction, among them, for any reason, or upon any grounds whatever. And, in the Senate—so careful is the Constitution to secure to every State this right of representation—it is expressly provided that "No State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that body, even by an amendment to the Constitution itself.

When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of the State denied, but the constitutional integrity of the Senate is impaired, and the validity of the Government itself is brought in question. But Congress at the present moment thus excludes from representation in both branches of Congress ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of the rulers by whom those laws are to be enforced. In other words, a Congress in which only twenty-six States are represented asserts the right to govern, absolutely, and in its own discretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the Union; to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own government until it sees fit to admit them thereto.—What is there to distinguish the power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny? Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the Government by the Constitution find any warrant in the argument or excuses urged in their behalf. It is alleged:

First. That these States, by the act of rebellion, and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right to representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the Government on its own terms and its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the Government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility; but representation is, under the Constitution, not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty, and it is essential in both respects to the existence of the Government and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments, fundamental and essential rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals, by due process of law. Nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform them.

The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the General Government was among their acts of insurrection—as one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the Government. And that act was annulled and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection, but it may have been that, by reason of the insurrection, the conditions on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled.

This was in fact the case. An insurgent power, in the exercise of usurped and unlawful authority in the territory under its control, had prohibited that allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the Union. But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty. It did not annul the one nor abrogate the other, and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overthrown, and the States had again resumed their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

Second. But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive, in his own discretion. To this we reply, that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force in this regard in in a war waged by a government to suppress an insurrection of its own people, upon its own soil, against its authority. If we had carried on a successful war against any foreign nation, we might thereby have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people, and to impose upon them such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction over the soil of the southern States, limited only by our own Constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force upon it; the Government of the United States was the only government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth. In all these respects, and in all other respects involving national interest and right, our possession was perfect and complete. It did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained, and victorious war against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it—it could only vindicate and re-establish the disputed supremacy of the Constitution. It could neither enlarge nor diminish the authority which that Constitution confers upon the government by which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or abridgement of constitutional power can be effected only by the amendment of the Constitution itself, and such amendments can be made only in the modes with the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an insurrection against the Government gives additional authority and power to that government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress, and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and have no existence, it seems to us is at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure that absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our Government require. That it was in these respects the result of compromises and concessions, to which, however necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit, and that now, having the power, through successful war, and just warrant for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual government of the United States may impose its own conditions and make the Constitution conform, in all its provisions, to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man.

Congress at its last session proposed amendments to the Constitution, enlarging, in some very important particulars, the authority of the General Government over that of the several States, and reducing by indirect disfranchisement the representative power of the States in which slavery formerly existed. And it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original Constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States as conditions of their re-admission to representation in Congress and in the electoral college.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out, in conformity with the letter and the spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self-government and equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them, or to impose them upon States or people as conditions of representation, or of admission to any of the rights, duties, or obligations which belong, under the Constitution, to all the States alike. And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the States, excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils, to propose or sanction changes in the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation—just as unwarrantable when exercised by northern States as it would be if exercised by southern, and not to be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect.—It finds no warrant in the Constitution; it is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of goverment. If tolerated in one instance it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty and constitutional rights, dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct sequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies—the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of a free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. If this, and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent union and peace.

Fourth. But it is alleged, in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as render safe their re-admission to a share in the government of the country; that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit, nor the interest of the nation would be safe if they were re-admitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this: First, that we have no right for such reasons to deny to any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States. Second, that so long as their acts are those of loyalty, so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and laws, we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own. Third, That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. But we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts. We do not hesitate to affirm that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States and among those people who were lately in arms against them or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthow their authority.

It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that in States or sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed, where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war, and thrown, without resources of restraint, upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defy, for a time, the imperfect discipline of law, and excite anew the fears and forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less of violence, do still occur, but they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought more closely in contact and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreak. And even there they are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the National Government.

But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the state of public sentiment in the South, including that of its representatives in this Convention, establishes the fact that the great mass of the southern people accept, with as full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, the re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to co-operate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor, and promote the welfare of our common country.

History affords no instance where a people so powerful in number, in resources, and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress, and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the Generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterwards taken to restore order, tranquility, and law to the States, where all had for the time been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism, and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States.

And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired—if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war—we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the General Government towards them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a Republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people—in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors—free only to obey laws, in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment, long continued, would not alienate and impair, and the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this Republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submission, the humiliation thus sought to be impressed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgents now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the Republic.

For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the National Government, and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be made to answer as individuals before the judicial tribunals of the land; and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities, they have paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States, in the losses, the sufferings, and the humiliations of unsuccessful war.

But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defence of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist.

Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section, and upon neither party; that they have fallen indeed with a far greater weight upon those with whom the war began. That in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties; overthrow of governments, of law, and of order; the destruction of property, and of forms, and modes, and means of industry; the loss of political, commercial, and moral influence, in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the Government of the United States have suffered ten fold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the Government of the United States should pursue towards them. They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the result, to themselves and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union. They no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the General Government. They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so fast as may be possible and safe to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them in common with other States and other sections of the Union, and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct in every way, and by the most solemn acts by which States and Societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance through all time to come to the Constitution of the United States, and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow-countrymen, we call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept with generous and ungrudging confidence this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States.

The war just closed—with all its sorrows and disasters—has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace.—It has destroyed the institution of slavery—always a cause of sectional agitation and strife—and has opened to our country the way to unity of interest, of principle, and of action, through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity and aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined, and compacted our power, it has proved to us beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by foreign Powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected.—If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the Government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal Government, internal dissension and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged.

We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calamity. We call upon you in every congressional district of every State to secure the election of members who, whatever other difference may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the Government, who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned, and qualified for a seat therein.

When this shall have been done, the Government will have been restored to its integrity. The Constitution of the United States will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it—a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common Constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence, and co-operation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus re-organized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the General Government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest, upon whatever reforms the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty, and the perfection of our republican institutions may demand.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the past five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous, as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and to forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it came to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

1st. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of the war and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

2d. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposed upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity, and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

3d. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the electoral college is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or to withhold enjoyment, under the Constitution, from the people thereof.

4th. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit the fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

5th. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the power not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof; and among the rights just reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude through their action in Congress or otherwise any other State or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual, and its government is of supreme authority, within the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution.

6th. Such amendment to the constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a Convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and indefensable right to a voice and a vote thereon.

7th. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and of property.

8th. While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose to maintain unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

9th. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to the widows and orphans of those of them who have fallen the most generous and considerate care.

10th. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who, in his great office, has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws, and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and unswerved by reproach, having faith unassailable in the people, and in the precepts of the Government, we recognize a chief magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

FOR SALE.—Another lot of Corn and Rice.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 18-tf

FOR SALE.—Fox Crackers, Hand made Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers, Egg, Soda and WaterCrackers.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 18-tf

FOR SALE.—Soda in Boxes and Kegs, Blue Stone, Sulphur, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ginger, Alspice, Pepper, Madder, Alum, Extract of Logwood and Castor Oil.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 18-tf

WANTED.—A single gentleman, competent to teach the languages, to take charge of a private school in my family.
A maimed Confederate Soldier preferred.
Reference as to character and qualification required.
Address, COL. JOHN F. SANDERS.
Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.
Aug. 18-1w*

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!!
REMEMBER—REMEMBER—REMEMBER.
P. F. PESCUD keeps constantly on hand the best Cholera and Diarrhœa Medicines. He has a remedy which has been used with extraordinary success for fifteen years, which every person should keep about him.
Raleigh, Aug. 18-2w

FOR SALE.
A large supply of Sugar and Coffee, just received.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Augt. 6-tf

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES. } Editors.

Monday Evening, Aug. 20, 1866.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS.
NO FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

WE SURRENDER pretty much our entire space to day to the Address, &c., of the great National Union Convention, and the speech of the Prisident. We could fill our columns with nothing of so much interest. We must postpone comment. Sufficient for to-day to say that the address, *as a whole*, commands our earnest endorsement and approbation.

The News in Brief.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation setting forth the fact that war exists in Mexico, and that one of the belligerents—the Prince Maximilian, calling himself Emperor of Mexico—has issued a decree closing the port of Matamoras and all those on the northern frontier of Mexico to foreign and coastwise commerce.—The decree not being supported by a competent military naval force, is declared by the President to be null and void, and so far as the United States is concerned will not be respected.

A meeting was held at Cooper Institute, New York, a few evenings since, by the supporters of the Jack Hamilton Speak Convention, and it proved a decided failure. Horace Greely presided, and Mr. Freedmen's Bureau Conv— and Dr. Randolph delivered the addresses. —ere were only six hundred persons present.

The vote on the Constitution in this State foots up as follows in 70 counties *officially* heard from:

For Rejection	17,964
" Ratification	16,220
Majority for Rejection	1,744

Sheriffs have but four days longer in which to send in their returns.

The Colorado elections have resulted in the success of the Andrew Johnson democratic candidate for Congress over the Radical.

In the Philadelphia Convention, Hon. Thos. S. Ashe and Jos. H. Wilson, Esq., were appointed on the National Executive Committee; Hon. A. H. Arington and Arc'h McLean, Esq., were appointed on the Finance Committee; and Hon. D. M. Barringer and George Howard the Committee, on the part of the North Carolina delegation, to wait upon the Psesident;

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—DeRosset & Co., Wilmington, announce an importation of fine French Brandy and Sherry Wine.

Hathaway & Utley, Shipping and Commission Merchants, 171 Pearl St., New York, solicit consignments of Southern products and make the most liberal propositions. The firm is a most reliable one, every way identified in interest with the development of Southern trade and industry.

Messrs. Clarke and Cooke, agents, Keoco Mills, Boon Hill, Johnston county, will furnish, at short notice, all kinds of pine lumber, lightwood and post-oak posts.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—We learn that Judges Warren and Merrimon have exchanged their Fall ridings. Judge Merrimon will ride the 3rd or Raleigh Circuit, and Judge Warren the 1st or Edenton Circuit.

COTTON.—A gentleman of large experience, and long a resident of Edgecombe county, N. C., thinks the present cotton crop of the county will reach 15,000 bales. At present prices this will sell for over one million of dollars.

"BUMMING."—The Goldsboro' *News* says that a company of Federal cavalry, passing through Wayne and Green counties, a few days since, committed acts of vandalism only equaled by the worst done by Sherman's army. Among the chief sufferers was a Mrs. Gardner, who not only had much property destroyed, but one of the plunderers struck her with a sword. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will at once take the necessary steps for the punishment of the guilty wretches. We had hoped that, with the termination of the war, there would be an end to "bumming."

MOODY B. SMITH, of Marion, S. C., has received the premium of the silver cup offered by Mitchell, Allen & Co., for the earliest and best bale of cotton sent to Wilmington.

Raleigh District, 4th Quarterly Meetings in part.

Alamance	Sept.	1 & 2
Hillsboro	"	8 & 9
Chapel Hill	"	15 & 16
Orange	"	22 & 23
Louisburg	"	29 & 30

N. F. REID, P. E.

Aug. 18-1w
"The *Enterprise*" will please copy.

REMEMBER THAT W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. will sell GOOD GOODS at moderate rates for the Cash.

3000 prs. of Shoes, for Men, Women and Children, will be in Store this week. Cheaper than ever.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Aug. 15-tf

500 BUSHELS CORN
On hand and for sale at $1.25 per bushel, if early application is made.
J. W. PUGH,
Aug. 14-1w Gaston, N. C.

FOR SALE.
FORTY Shares of N. C. R. R. Stock.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 17-tf

NICE WHITE CORN.
I have, for sale, 150 barrels of NICE WHITE CORN. I will deliver it in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Depot, at Gaston, for one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel.
G. W. WILKINS,
Aug. 17-1w Gaston, N. C.

FIRST EDITION.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Monday Morning Despatches.

Speech by the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, P. M.

There was a great crowd present to-day to hear the President in response to Reverdy Johnson, who presented the official proceedings of the Convention.

He said, referring with feeling to the scene represented of South Carolina and Massachusetts entering the Convention together, he was overcome, and could not but conclude that an over-ruling Providence was guiding us aright. He said our brave men have performed their duties in the field, and have won laurels imperishable, but, turning to General Grant, he continued, but there are greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had their co-operation in the field we now need their efforts to perpetuate peace. (Applause.) The Executive Department had tried to pour oil on the wounds, and restore the Union, but it had not entirely succeeded. We have seen, he said, in one department of the Government every effort to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony of the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be, the Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress of only a part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion, and make a disruption of the States inevitable, instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony. Its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one portion of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position, I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say, that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, he takes his stand upon that charter of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheering.) Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers, and to make it my guide. (Hearty applause.) The President proceeded, and denied the chorge that he had ever been tyrannical or a despot, but said such charges were simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights of the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own acts. (That's so, and applause.) I have felt it my duty, in vindication of the principles and Constitution of my country, to call the attention of my countrymen to these proceedings. When we come to examine, who has been playing the tyrant, by whom do we find despotism exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life, have not made me, either in my feeling or in my practice, oppressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character, but I will say that having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitutson, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed or dismayed, or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm when I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. (Great applause.) I said on a previous occasion, and repeat now, that all that is necessary in this great struggle against tyranny and despotism, was that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were and what the struggle was about to be, determined that they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution, and of principle. I proclaim here to-day, as I have no previous occasions, that my faith is in the great mass of the people. In the darkest hours of this struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving way, loomed up through the cloud beyond which I saw that all would be well in the end. My countrymen, we all know that tyranny and despotism in the language of Thomas Jefferson, can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, and violate, day after day, and month after month, the Constitutional rights and the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority, assume to usurp power which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism, or in monarchy itself. This is truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and Republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villainous character has made its way through the press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? what has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers. I consider the proceedings of this Convention, Sir, as more important than those of any Convention that ever assembled in the United States.—(Great applause.) When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily, and setting in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States, and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of persons who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any Convention that has assembled since 1787. (Renewed applause.) I think I may also say, that the declarations that were there made are equal to the Declaration of Independence itself, and I here to-day pronounce them a second Declaration of Independence. (Cries of glorious, and a most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.)

Your address and declaration are nothing more nor less than a re-affirmation of the Constitution of the United States—yes, I will go farther and say that the declaration you have made, that the principles enunciated in your address are a second Proclamation of Emancipation to the people of the United States—(renewed applause)—for in proclaiming and re-proclaiming these great truths, you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause and stand united together for the restoration of the States and the preservation of the government without reference to party.

The question only is the salvation of the country, for one country rises above all party considerations or influences. How many are there in the United States that now require to be free? They have the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second Proclamation of Emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me, in this connection, ask what have I to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask, what have I to gain, consulting human ambition, more than I have gained? Except in one thing, my race is nearly run; I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held, from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government; and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau bill? (Laughter and applause.) With an army which it placed at my discretion, I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal—with the machinery to be worked by my satraps and dependants in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights bill following as an auxiliary—(laughter)—in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator. But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hand of the people. It is upon that I have always relied; it is upon that I rely now; and I repeat, that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor a subsidized calumniating press can drive me frommy purpose. (Great applause.) I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States.—(Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.) For the one I try to obey all His commands as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity; for the other in a political and representative sense the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. (Applause.)

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I intended to say. For the kind allusion to myself contained in your address and in the resolutions, adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at the present period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification to, the last resolution containing the endorsement of a Convention emanating spontaneous from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future actions will be such that you and the Convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed.

Before separating, my friends, one and all, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives one courage under the Constitution which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson and three more for Gen. Grant.

The President then took a position near the door, opening into the hall, with Gen. Grant by his side, where, as the gentlemen of the committee and members of the Convention passed out, he grasped each one by the hand, and had a smile or cheering word for all. After which they passed on to take Gen. Grant by the hand.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 1866.

Final negotiations for the establishment of peace between Prussia, Austria and Italy are in progress, and peace is regarded as certain.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17,—Noon.

The sales of cotton for the week reached 86,000 bales. The improvement of prices on the week's transactions was ¼d.; middling uplands 13¾d.

LONDON, Aug. 17,—Noon.

Consols for money closed at 88¼. Five-twenties 63¼.

Southern Markets, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18, P. M.

Cotton unchanged. Sales of 900 bales.
Gold $1.46¼. Sterling 59.
Deaths from cholera yesterday 26. The scourge has reached the country parishes.

New York Facts and Fancies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19, P. M.

A Washington special states that Stanton will soon be appointed Minister to Spain, and that Gen. Steedman will be Secretary of War.

An Ottowa special says that the Canadian authorities continue their preparations to resist the Fenians.

A letter from Heart's Content, of the 7th., states that the shore end of the cable got fouled with an anchor of a coal vessel on the 6th., but was released by a diver.

There was 17 new cases and eight deaths from cholera, on yesterday.

The shipments of specie to Europe since January 1st. exceeds $52,000,000.

From Washington---Peace Proclamation from the President---The Soldiers Convention,---The paper blockade of Mexican ports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, P. M.

The President has issued a proclamation, declaring that the insurrection which heretofore existed in Texas is at an end, and is to be henceforth so regarded. As to the other States, the President further proclaims that peace, order, tranquility and *civil authority* now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

A meeting of officers and soldiers was held last night at Willard's Hotel. It was decided to hold a Convention of soldiers, North and South, at Chicago, on the 17th. of September. A committee was appointed to draft a call, which will be issued during the week. Gens. Steedman, Custer, Emory, and other prominent officers, were present.

In accordance with the President's proclamation, declaring null and void Maximilian's paper blockade of Matamoras and other Mexican ports, now in possession of Juarez, the Navy Department has detached two men of war to be stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande.—The commander of the Pacific squadron has also received orders to send two men of war to Mazatlan and Guaymos to protect U. S. interests in that quarter.

Northern Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19, P. M.

Flour dull. Southern drooping. Sales of 350 bbls. at $10@$15.25. Wheat easier and in good demand. Corn closes steady.

Pork closed heavy. Sales of 8,500 bbls. at $32.50@$32.85 for new mess.

Sugar firm. Sales of 600 hhds. Cuba at 10¼@11¼.

Gold $1.45¼.

Cotton less active, but prices unchanged.—Sales at 34½@35.

Our Noon Dispatches.

Markets and Financial.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, M.

Gold $1.48¼. Exchange quiet 8½.
Cotton firm 34½a36½.

The Soldier's Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, M.

The Soldier's Convention at Chicago will be exclusively of Union soldiers, who endorse the President. It is proposed, however, at a later day, to have a Convention composed of soldiers of both armies.

Great Fire in Jersey City---The Cholera.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, M.

The loss by the fire in Jersey City, yesterday, reached nearly $2,000,000. Ten or twelve lives were lost. Fourteen vessels, 20,000 bbls. of oil, and a large amount of cotton and tobacco were destroyed. Most of the cotton belonged to the Italian government.

Fourteen new cases of cholera yesterday in New York and 14 in Brooklyn.

Great fire in Chicago---Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, P. M.

A great fire has occurred here,—destroying Murray & Co's Tobacco warehouse, and other buildings. Loss $500,000.

The passenger train on the Michigan and Southern R. R. was thrown off the track, near Hallsville, this morning. Twenty-three persons were seriously injured.

The Cholera.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.

There were 100 deaths from Cholera here last week, exclusive of the deaths at quarantine.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.

Sixty-nine deaths from Cholra on Saturday and 54 yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY & SHERRY WINE.

One quarter Cask Martell's pale Brandy
One do do Hennessey do do
One do do Brown Sherry.
Ofe do do Pale do.
All of our own importation, and very choice.
For sale (by the package only) by
DeROSSET & CO.
Wilmington, Aug. 20-1w*

KEOCO MILLS,
BOON HILL, JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.
All kinds of PINE LUMBER, LIGHT-WOOD and post OAK posts, furnished at short notice.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WM. J. CLARKE,
O. D. COOKE,
Aug. 20-1aw4w* Agents.

JAS. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY,
(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice. Invoices should always accompany each shipment.
Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.
JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. B. UTLEY.
Aug. 20-6m

GENUINE IMPORTED SEGARS.
A very superior lot, various popular Brands.
Also, a lot of beautiful, American make, Havanna and American fillers. These goods are offered free from the advance of the late Tariff, which will be appreciated by the trade.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 17-tf

$50 REWARD!
Stolen out of my Stables, at my residence in Northampton County, near Murfreesboro, N. C., on the night of the 31st. July last, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, rather raw boned, with both hind feet white and a *knot or vein on the inside of the right hind leg, between the hock-joint and thigh.*
Said Horse is supposed to have been stolen by a freedman, calling himself Albert Graham, and who said that he formerly belonged to Col. Graham, of Charlotte, N. C., and he may have taken the horse with him towards or to that place. He is a tall black negro, and wore, the day he left here, a long yellow linen duster.
I will pay the above reward of fifty dollars for the delivery of the horse to me, or information that will lead to his recovery.
WADE H. GARRISS,
Aug. 17-1w Northampton Co., N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE
IN WILSON NORTH CAROLINA
THE undersigned, having been duly appointed and empowered by the stockholders of
WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY,
to make sale of that VALUABLE PROPERTY, including all the buildings, together with about Twelve and a fourth Acres of Land, will offer the same at public auction, *on the 14th day of September next.*
The Seminary is a large and commodious building, admirably arranged for school purposes, and contains a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate about TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS. The buildings are nearly new, having been erected in 1860, and are of every kind needed in a first class Seminary.
The Seminary is located on the Eastern boundary of the town of Wilson, below the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and on an elevated spot of ground, well shaded, and having excellent wells of water. The proverbial healthiness of the town of Wilson, (it being the highest point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) and the morality, intelligence and refinement of its citizens, make it one of the most desirable locations for a first class, Male or Female, Seminary in the State.
Of the 12¼ acres of land a sufficient quantity will be sold for school or other purposes, together with all the buildings formerly used by Seminary, and the balance of the land will be sold in lots, the size of which will be announced on the day of sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth cash; on the balance a credit of six months will be given.
JOSHUA BARNES, *President.*
Aug. 17-4d

UNITED STATES TAXES.
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT Assessor of Excise Taxes, by the United States Government, for the 4th. division of the 4th. Collection District, of North Carolina, comprising all that part of Wake County lying North of the North-Carolina Railroad, exclusive of the limits of the City of Raleigh, I will attend the following places at the times indicated, for the purpose of receiving the returns of income for the year 1865, and Carriages, Gold Watches, Pianos, &c., held on the 1st. day of May, 1866; also, returns from Manufacturers, Banks, &c., beginning with the month of March, 1866, and applications for Licenses from or after the 1st. of May, 1866, to 1st. May, 1867:

Spikes,	Monday,	Aug. 27th.
Willie Lynns,	Wednesday,	do. 29th.
James Lynns,	Friday,	do. 31st.
Hayes,	Tuesday,	Sept. 4th.
Oak Grove,	Friday,	do. 7th.
Thompson,	Monday,	do. 10th.
Laws,	Tuesday,	do. 11th.
Forestville,	Friday,	do. 14th.
Rolesville,	Monday,	do. 17th.
Dunnsville,	Thursday,	do. 20th.
Ridgeway,	Monday,	do. 24th.
Wakefield,	Tuesday,	do. 25th.
Hoods or Eagle Rock,	Thursday,	do. 27th.
Barbees or Auburn,	Tuesday,	Oct. 2d.

J. G. BROMELL,
Ass't. Ass. 4th. Div. 2th. Dist. North-Carolina.
Aug. 16-2w

COFFEE AND SUGAR.
20 Bags Rio Coffee.
10 Half Barrels Extra C Sugar,
10 " do do do
10 " do Cuba Sugar,
Arriving to
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Aug. 11-tf

GLAUCUS E. OLDS,
(LATE OF RALEIGH, N. C.)
WITH
ALEXIS BRAGG AND WESSON,
(FORMERLY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER,
No. 11 Day St.
NEW YORK.
The above house, with slight alteration in the style of firm, has been established over 25 years, is well known throughout the South, and can give its customers as many advantages as they will be able to obtain elsewhere.
Aug. 15-1m

$100 REWARD!
Stolen from the stables of the subscriber, last night, August 15th. his
DARK BAY HORSE,
almost brown, 7 years old, 15 hands high, shod all round, and in fine order and splendid condition.
The above reward will be paid on delivery at Raleigh of the horse and thief, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the horse only.
W. H. CROW.
Raleigh, Aug. 16-4t

SOMETHING NEW
UNDER THE SUN.
A New Era In Medicine!

☞ Let the Suffering and Diseased read the following.

☞ Let all who have been given up by Doctors, and spoken of as incurable, read the following.

☞ Let all who can believe facts and can have faith in evidence, read the following:

Know all men by these presents, That on this, the Twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six, personally came Joseph Haydock to me, known as such, and being duly sworn, deposed as follows: That he is the sole general agent for the United States, and dependencies thereof, for preparations or medicines known as MAGGIEL'S PILLS and SALVE, and that the following certificates are verbatim copies to the best of his knowledge and belief.
JAMES SMEITER,
L. S. Notary Public,
Wall Street, New York.
June 1, 1866.

DR. MAGGIEL:—I take my pen to write you of my great relief and that the awful pain in my side has left me at last—thanks to your medicine. Oh, doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again, and am sure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss.
JAMES MYERS,
116 Avenue D.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with Chronic Diarrhœa, and have been cured by Dr. Maggiel's Pills.
WILSON HARVEY,
New York, April 7, 1865. 27 Pitt Street.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an Iron Foundry, who, in pouring melted iron into a flask that was damp and wet, caused an explosion. The melted iron was thrown around and on him in a perfect shower, and he was burnt dreadfully. The following certificate was given to me by him about eight weeks after the accident.
New York, Jan. 11, 1866.
My name is Jacob Hardy; I am an Iron Founder; I was badly burnt by hot iron in November last; my burns healed, but I had a running sore on my leg that would not heal; I tried Maggiel's Salve, and it cured me in a few weeks. This is all true, and any body can now see me at Jackson's Iron Works, 2nd Avenue.
J. HARDY,
119 Geerick Street.

Extract from Various Letters:
"I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills gave me a hearty one."
"Your Pills are marvelous."
"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."
"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."
"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera-morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."
"My nausea of a morning is now cured."
"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."
"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."
"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."
"Send me five boxes of your pills."
"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

I have over 200 such Testimonals
As this, but want of space compels me to conclude
J. MAGGIEL, M. D.

P. F. PESCUD AGENT FOR RALEIGH, FOR
Maggiel's Pills and Salve.
NOTICE.—None genuine without the engraved trademark around each pot or box, signed by Dr. J. MAGGIEL, 11 Pine Street, New York, to counterfeit which is felony.
Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada—at 25 cents per box or pot.
Aug. 2-1f

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
The coming session of the several Departments of this College will open with full Faculties of instruction, several of its Professors from the South having resumed their chairs, at the dates following:

Preparatory Department,	Sept.	12th
Academical "	"	26th
Law "	Octo.	10th
Medical "	"	22d.

Each Department is organized to furnish the most thorough class room instruction; while the auxiliary facilities at the Federal Capital for general culture are in all respects unsurpassed and in some unequalled by any College in the country.
One half tuition is given to orphans of the war. Students for the ministry have also special facilities and gratuitous instruction is given in all the branches of Theological education. For further information address,
G. W. SAMSON, D. D.,
Aug. 7-1m President.

FOR SALE.
Adamantine Candles 12 20lbs. Boxes and a fresh supply of Jeff. Edinburg Ale,
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 6-tf

FOR SALE.
Spirits Turpentine, by the Barrel
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 18-tf

PESCUD'S.
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE
AGENCY,
RALEIGH, N. C.
CAPITAL & ASSETS OF THE COMPANIES REPRESENTED,
$11.350.000,
Embracing the following well know and popular Companies, viz:
CONNECTICUT, MUTUAL, LIFE INS. CO.
BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE, CO.
PHŒNIX, FIRE INS. CO., HARTFORD.
ATLANTIC " " " BROOKLYN.
INSURANCE CO., OF THE VALLEY OF VA.
JEFFERSON, FIRE INS. CO., SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
For information and policies apply to
P. F. PESCUD,
Aug. 2-2aw1w Agent.

TOURNAMENT AT BUFFALO SPRINGS!
Eight Knights of Virginia, having challenged the same number from North Carolina, and the challenge having been accepted, the riding will take place on Monday Sept. 3rd. 1866.
Besides the usual prize on such an occasion, the Proprietor offers, as a prize to the champion, "AN ELEGANT SADDLE."
On the same evening, there will be a
Coronation Ball,
gotten up in the most splendid style.
The Knights, entering the List, will not be charged board for self and horse for a week preceding the Tournament.
T. PAXSON.
Aug. 15-1d

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
RALEIGH, N. C.
WE have the pleasure to inform the travelling public, and our numerous friends, that, having recently assumed the management of this Hotel, we have spared no pains or expense in thoroughly renovating the premises, and supplying the House with elegant and necessary furniture entire.
We are determined to exert ourselves to furnish the neatest and most desirable accommodations to our patrons, and will make this House in all respects what a first class
METROPOLITAN HOTEL
should be.
Hoping to have the pleasure of serving the public and our former patrons, we invite all to call and give us a trial.
J. M. BLAIR,
late of the Eagle Hotel, Ashville, N. C.
Aug. 4-1m

NEWBERN AND NEW YORK.
The Steamer "DUDLEY BUCK" will sail from New York for this point, on Saturday, Augt. 11th., and will leave this port for New York, Saturday Augt. 18, 1866.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,
Old County Wharf,
Aug. 6-2w Newbern, N. C.

NOT STOPPED!
The undersigned, having secured a copyright according to law, have not stopped, but are now manufacturing, and will continue to manufacture, the Genuine Spanish Flavored
DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO,
at Durham's, N. C. They will be pleased to receive orders from their old friends and customers, and promise to furnish a *genuine* article, inferior to none manufactured in this State, or any where else. All Tobacco manufactured by them will have their brand.
R. F. MORRIS & SON.
Durham's, Aug. 14-1m*

EVERY CHOIR SHOULD BE SUPPLIED WITH
EMERSON'S NEW BOOK,
THE JUBILATE, the first edition of which, TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES, will soon be sold. ☞ *Remember* that this new work excels in many important features the author's previous work, the "HARP OF JUDAH."
Price $1.38, on receipt of which "The Jubilate" will be sent post-paid. Choirs supplied at $12 a dozen.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers.
Aug. 16-4c Boston.

BATTLE'S DIGEST.
The Digest of all the reported law cases in North Carolina, from the earliest period to the present year, is now nearly ready for the binder. It will consist of about 1200 pages, including the table of cases, &c.—The book has been so arranged that it can be bound in one volume, or in two, according to the preference of the purchaser.
The cost of publication has been greater than was expected, in consequence of the book being larger, and it is ascertained that the author cannot afford to charge less than $15 for the volume or volumes of the Law, and $10 for the Equity volume to be paid on or before the delivery of the volumes respectively. The work, though containing much more matter, will cost but little more in currency, than was formerly charged in gold or its equivalent for the aggregate of Iredell's and Jones's Digest.
When a purchaser wants an interleaved copy, he will so state in his order for the work. There will be an additional price of one dollar for such copy.
We have consented to act as agents for Judge Battle in the sale of the Digest, and now solicit immediate orders, accompanied with directions as to how the book shall be bound, &c.
The printing of the Equity volume will be commenced without delay.
NICHOLLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY,
Book & Job Printers,
Aug. 3-2w Raleigh, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF
GENERAL [STONEWALL] JACKSON,
BY PROF. R. L. DABNEY, D. D., OF VA.
The *Standard* Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow, and published for her pecuniary benefit. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an Agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms, and what the Press says of the work.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner 7th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.
Aug. 18-1w3m*

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD,
OFFICE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
Statesville, July 23d, 1866.
The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road will be held in Morganton, on Thursday, the 30th. August.
R. F. SIMONTON,
Aug. 7-td Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.
White CORN and FLOUR.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 8-tf

One Thousand Dollars Reward
IS OFFERED FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE persons who, on the night of the 9th. inst., murdered Mr. John A. Cutchin, and robbed the store of Messrs. Garrett & Cutchin, at this place. About Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in national currency were taken, and about Ten Dollars in Specie, besides a Double Case Silver Watch and the money taken from the pockets of the murdered man.
Suspicion rests on a young man who was working in the immediate vicinity, but who left the day after. He calls himself "*William Bailey*," says he has recently returned from Point Lookout; is about six feet high, slender, with dark hair, and with dark, though thin moustache; shaven immediately under the nose. He has "Sailor marks" on his arms made with ink, especially on his right arm. Says he ran away from his parents when 12 years old. Claims to have had a home in Hyde County. All persons are requested to arrest this man, or to forward to this place any information which may lead to his arrest and conviction. Address A. BRASWELL, at this place.
Whitaker's Station, Edgecombe, N. C., Aug. 14, 1866.
Aug. 18-1w

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

JEWETT & NORRIS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

45, Washington Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

CONTINUE TO COLLECT UNCLAIMED PROPERTY, MONEY, DEBTS, &c.

IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, EAST-INDIES, WEST-INDIES, OR ANY OTHER BRITISH COLONY, FRANCE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, or GERMANY,

☞ CHARGES MODERATE. ☜

Cases prosecuted on favorable terms.

ALL LETTERS MUST ENCLOSE A STAMP.

$500,000,000 of unclaimed Money,

are invested in the NATIONAL DEBT of Great Britain, alone in trust for the

Unknown Heirs, Legatees, &c.,

a large number of whom are known to be in America.

Mr. Jewett is an English Attorney at Law, late of Essex St., Strand, London, and of the Firm of

Jewett, Dean & Archibald,

LONDON.

References:

ISAAC TAYLOR, ESQ., Merchant, Boston, Mass.
CAPT. J. B. GREGORY, U. S. N., Hamilton, "
CHAS. C. FILLEY, Esq., New Orleans, La.
Aug. 11-2aw6m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG, having retired from our firm, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of EDWARD WHEELER & CO.

We hereby tender our thanks to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity for past patronage.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.,

DRESS GOODS,

CALICOES, &c.,

WE have just opened an entire NEW STOCK, embracing GRENADINE MUSLINS, GINGHAMS &c.

—ALSO—

3000 Yards Calicoes—Latest styles

—all of which will be sold, cheap—

Call early and secure Bargains.

EDWARD WHEELER & CO.,

may 22-3m

W. H. H. TUCKER, R. S. TUCKER, THADDEUS McGEE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

WE have this day associated with us Mr. THADDEUS McGEE, late of the firm of McGee & Williams. The business will be hereafter conducted under the style and firm of W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

We solicit for the new firm a continuance, and increase, of the patronage, so liberally extended to the old firms. And with the experience of each member of the firm in the mercantile business, and intimate acquaintance with the people of this section of the State, and the energy and perseverance which will be thrown into the business, together

WITH THE KNOWN REASONABLENESS

OF OUR PRICES, COMPARED WITH THE

COST AND QUALITY OF THE GOODS,

We flatter ourselves that success will follow our efforts. Our thanks are hereby tendered to a liberal public.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Raleigh, July 2 tf

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Respectfully announce to their old patrons and the public that they are still manufacturing

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS BUGGIES AND HARNESS,

which for *durability* and *quality*, cannot be excelled. Their stock of seasoned timber is large and well selected, and they have *facilities* for manufacturing Carriages, &c., *greater* than any other establishment in the South. They can furnish *very light or stout work*, finished, plain or fancy, to suit any section or purchaser.

All work warranted to be as represented. Prices as reasonable as any factory where good work is made.

They have now on hand a fine assortment of Buggies, Rockaways and Harness, of various styles. Descriptive circulars sent by mail, upon application.

Repairing done promptly. Orders will have careful attention.

July 27-d6tw1m.

SION H. ROGERS, Raleigh, N. C. JOS. B. BATCHELOR, Warrenton, N. C.

ROGERS & BATCHELOR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Raleigh, N. C.

June 4-3m

Standard and Progress copy.

FOR SALE.

Superior Family Flour, Glenco Mills.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 20-tf

NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
ENGINEER & SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 7, 1866.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after June 10th, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Goldsboro'	12,30 P. M.
" Raleigh	3,45 "
" Hillsboro'	5,28 "
" Greensboro'	7,40 "
" Salisbury	10 10 "
Arrive at Charlotte	12,35 A. M.

FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Goldsboro'	12,00 P. M.
" Raleigh	4,50 A. M.
" Hillsboro'	8,27 "
" Greensboro'	1,00 P. M.
" Salisbury	5,30 "
Arrive at Charlotte	9,00 "

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte	11,15 P. M.
" Salisbury	1,26 A. M.
" Greensboro'	4,10 "
" Hillsboro'	6,31 "
" Raleigh	8,30 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	11,20 "

FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION

Leave Charlotte	4,30 A. M.
" Salisbury	8,55 "
" Greensboro'	1,10 P. M.
" Hillsboro'	5,25 "
" Raleigh	9,45 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	2,15 A. M.

Mail Train connects at Raleigh with Raleigh & Gaston Trains for the North. At Goldsboro' with Wilmington & Weldon, and Atlantic & N. C. Trains.

Accommodation Train runs daily (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Wilmington & Weldon Trains.

There is no Sunday Train going North from Weldon to Portsmouth; passengers arriving at Weldon on that day can go immediately through *via* Petersburg and Richmond.

E. WILKES,
June 8 3m Eng. & Sup't.

CHOICE AND RELIABLE

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Instruments, Brushes, Medical Saddle Bags, Cases and Chests, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Window Glass and

PURE SALAD OIL AND LICORICE AND TONQUA BEANS,

IN WHOLE CASES,

and the most Popular Remedies,

FOR ALL DISEASES, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AT

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Being desirous of securing a certain amount of "GREEN BACKS," MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION, VISITORS, and all my friends and acquaintances, who have a surplus, and need supplies of Medicines, and other articles in the DRUG LINE, are most cordially invited to call, or send in their memorandums, and make an EXCHANGE. The most satisfactory inducements will be offered.

Special attention is called to the following preparations and all who are *suffering*, expect to *suffer*, or know others who are liable to *suffer*, should not fail to secure a Bottle of his FAMOUS DIARRHŒA SYRUP. Which is regarded for 10 or 12 years past by many in this community as a *specific* for that and kindred diseases. *Many hundreds of soldiers and others have been cured with one dose*—Price 50 cts.

After a great many experiments, he has succeeded in preparing a LOTION, the constituent parts of which is dissolved in Rose Water, which with one or two exceptions has never failed to cure *in 2 or 3 days* the most obstinate form of *Camp Itch and Similar Cutaneous* diseases Price 50.

He also reminds the reader that this is the Season for Sowing *Turnip Seed*, and that he has a full supply of *fresh* and reliable. *Ruta Buga Flat Dutch, Purple Top strap leaved* and other *Turnip Seed*.

P. F. PESCUD.

June 18-tf

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF

HARTFORD.

Assets to June 1, 1866. $3.000 000

Income for the Year Ending March 1866 Over 200.000.

AND 9931 POLICIES WERE ISSUED.

WM. H. CROW, Gen'l Agent for the State of North Carolina.

OFFICE IN RALEIGH,

North of the Capital.

Participating, Life, Endowment, and Term Policies—Issued.

Premiums may be paid half Cash and half Note with 6 per cent interest in advance.

RECEIVED of the Ætna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford payment in full for Mr. Justus Kinsey's life policy for five thousand dollars, No. 15,331, by the hand of W. H. CROW, General Agent

JNO. W HAYS,
Special Administrator.

July 2-3m.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, with 7 Rooms, Kitchen with 2 Rooms, and a good Well in the yard.

The lot contains ¼ to ¾ of an Acre of ground, situated near R. & G Depot, and will be sold low for cash down.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 23-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD TRACT of land, in 5 miles of the City containing 200 Acres, ⅓ in Original Oak, Hickory and Dogwood, well watered—Mine Creek running through it.

A comfortable log Dwelling, Kitchen, Stables and Barn are on the premises. A portion of the tract is fine bottom land. Terms liberal.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 19-tf

WATSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1848.]

Now one of the first Photographic Establishments in the South!

CARTES DE VISITE,
AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Large and small, plain and colored, and Daguerreotype and other pictures copied in any style desired. A call is solicited.

J. W. WATSON,
July 31-tf Fayetteville Street.

LARD, LARD, LARD.

2500lbs. Nice Lard in barrels and half barrels.
5 Barrels Prime Mess Pork.
Just received by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
July 24-tf

REMOVED.

To the Store one door South of James M. Towles.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 15-tf.

HERMITAGE NURSERIES.

ALLAN & JOHNSON,

NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS

P. O. Box 435, Richmond Va.,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Evergreens, Roses and Flowers,

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders for Trees, for Fall planting, should be sent soon, to insure their delivery in proper time.

Catalogues furnished upon application.

June 7 3m

WHO WANTS A PIANO?

SEVERAL Patrons of the Concord Female College have requested my aid in securing good

PIANOS

for their use. This has induced me to make arrangements with some of the best manufacturers, which enable me to furnish instruments of the *first class* at reduced prices. I can save each purchaser from $40 to $100. Price lists of the manufacturers will be sent to those who desire them, to aid them in making selections.

When selections shall have been made the money can be sent to me, at my expense, by the Southern Express, and a Piano will be shipped to the Depot the purchaser may designate. Each Piano sold will be fully warranted. Address me at Statesville, N. C.

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

April 27-1aw6m.

GENUINE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.

The undersigned is the sole proprietor of the above named article, being the successor of the original manufacturer.

Having obtained letters patent for said article, he hereby warns all persons against manufacturing or attempting to manufacture said article.

All venders of the "Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco" must obtain it from me directly or from my authorized agents.

The following are my sole authorized Agents at present. Others will be added:

Parker, Farrar & Co., Newbern; Northrop & Cummings, Wilmington; H. D. Teel, Tarboro; Ashton & Emerson, Portsmouth, Va.; Adolph Berry, 172 West Pratt St., Baltimore; March, Price & Co., 91 Water St., New York.

J. R. GREEN.

Durhams, Orange Co., N. C. June 15 3m*

LAW-COPARTNERSHIP.

PHILLIPS & BATTLE,

Attorneys At Law

RALEIGH, N. C.

S. F. PHILLIPS, Chapel Hill, N. C. R. H. BATTLE, JR. Raleigh, N. C.

June 9-3m*

FOR SALE.

The HOUSE & LOT, occupied by H. A. Badham, South of the Cape Fear Bank. The dwelling has 6 rooms, fire place in each, a Kitchen with 3 rooms, and an Office on the North East Corner, with Gas fixtures.

TERMS, $1000 Cash.

Balance 12 and 18 months.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 27-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CASWELL COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF EQUITY, SPRING TERM, A. D., 1866.

The Bank of Yanceyville
vs.
The Creditors of said Bank.

This bill is filed under an act of Assembly, ratified on the 12th, of March A. D. 1866, entitled "an act to enable the Banks of this State to close their business," and it is ordered by the Court that publication, for six weeks, be made in the papers herein specified, notifying the creditors of the said Bank, to present and establish their claims against said Bank before Joseph J. Lawson, Commissioner appointed by this Court, at Yanceyville, North Carolina, on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1868.

The following are the papers designated by the Court in which publication shall be made, namely: The National Intelligencer, Washington City; The Daily Sentinel, Raleigh, N. C.; Wilmington Journal, Wilmington N C. Richmond Examiner, Richmond Va., Baltimore Gazette, Baltimore, Maryland, New York News, Charleston Courier, Augusta Constitutionalist, Macon Telegraph, Montgomery Advertiser, New Orleans Delta, Nashville Gazette, Lynchburg Republican, Memphis Appeal and Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

Witness THOMAS A. DONOHO, Clerk of said Court, at office the 6th Monday after the 4th, Monday in March A. D. 1866

THOS A. DONOHO, C. & M. in E.

July 16-d6w

THE NATIONAL UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE

WASHINGTON, D. C,

Offers superior advantages for a thorough Business Education.

The course of instruction embraces Commission, Importing, Jobbing, Retailing, Bank and other Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Spencerian Penmanship and Business Practice.

PENMANSHIP is taught by Henry C. Spencer, the leading author of this system, and celebrated as the Editor of the "Spencerian Key to Practical Penmanship," adopted by nearly all first class Colleges as the standard of criticism. Unusual facilities are here presented for acquiring this valuable art.

The system of "BUSINESS PRACTICE," originated and successfully taught by the Proprietor, receives his special attention. This is the most valuable part of the course. Here the student applies his theoretical knowledge. He buys and sells representative mdse, makes out notes, drafts, invoices, &c., deposits College money in the College Bank, and checks it out as his business requires. Becoming, in turn, Retailer, Wholesale, Forwarder, Banker, he soon acquires a knowledge of business forms, learns to compose and condense the history of every transaction and thinks for himself. He is thus prepared for actual business.

Full scholarship, good for review at any time, with Life Membership in this Union of Colleges extending to the principal cities, only $45. Books and stationery extra.

For circulars giving full information, for specimens of Penmanship, of the College currency and merchandise.

Address

HENRY N. COPP, A. M.
Aug. 6-3m Proprietor.

GENL. LANE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

CONCORD, N. C.

The Second Session of this School will commence Monday, Sept. 3rd, 1866.

The Principal will be assisted by a graduate of the University of Va.

For Circular apply to

JAMES H. LANE, A. M.
July 24-1m Principal.

JARRATTS HOTEL,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

Having purchased the interest of Platt & Simmons in this house, we announce to our friends and the public that the house will be conducted in all respects a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

and the travelling public may rest assured of finding *agreeable and comfortable accommodations* with us, and we extend a "*Virginia Welcome*" to our patrons.

SAML. STEVENS & CO.

SAML. STEVENS, of Petersburg, Va.
JOHN COLE, of Greenville County, Va.
Aug. 8-1m

FOR SALE.

WARREN COUNTY FLOUR,

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 10-tf

FOR SALE.

Superior, Sweet White Lard in ¼ Bbls and 25lbs. Tin Cans.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 27-tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME HOUSE & LOT in the Eastern part of the City, with four rooms and a cellar, kitchen with four rooms, brick Smoke House and Dairy, first rate well of water, Bath-house and Stables,—all newly built and handsomely finished. Grounds decorated with flowers and evergreens.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 2-tf

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

FACULTY.

General Robert E. Lee President,
Carter J Harris, Prof. of Latin.
James J. White, Prof. of Greek.
Ed S Joynes, A M, Prof Modern Languages and English.
[To be appointed,] Prof Moral Philosophy.
A L Nelson, A M, Professor of Mathematics.
Wm. Allan, A M, Prof Applied Mathematics.
R S McCulloh, A M, Prof Natural Philosophy,
John L Campbell, A M, Prof Chemistry.
John W Brockenbrough, LL D., Prof Law.
Harry Estill, A M, Assistant Pro Mathematics.
C Powell Grady, A M Assistant Prof Latin,
[To be appointed] Assistant Prof Greek.

A PREPARATORY COURSE has been instituted in which Students unprepared for the Regular Classes may receive instruction in necessary branches. The Session begins 2nd Thursday (13th) Sept., and ends last Thursday in June.

TERMS.—Tuition, and all other *College* fees,	$100
All other Expenses, including Board, Fuel, Lights, &c., need not exceed	250

For further information or for Catalogue, address the Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia.

July 11-2aw6w

NEW FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP

IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.

M. MARTIN & CO.,

Having removed their works from Stowesville, Gaston county, to Charlotte, respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally that they have opened a

Foundry and Machine Shop

at the old Navy Yard lot, in the City of Charlotte, where they are prepared to make all sorts of

CASTINGS

for Steam Engines, Mills, Factories, Water Wheels, Cane Mills, Farming Implements, &c., &c.

REPAIRING!

Particular attention will be paid to repairing of all kinds.

All work shall be done in the very nicest style, and the best material used.

M. MARTIN,
JOHN WILKES.

July 2-t

MAJ. JAMES M. MAYO,

OF EDGECOMBE Co., N. C.

WITH

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

KADER BIGGS, J. J. BIGGS. } NORFOLK, VA.

Special attention paid to the sale of COTTON and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

BAGGING and ROPE furnished at lowest Market Prices, payable in COTTON.

June 29-6m

DUNN, PLUMMER & CO.,

NO. 4 IRON FRONT, SYCAMORE STREET

PETERSBURG, VA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF H. L. EMORY & Sons' Patent Improved Universal

COTTON GINS,

With Condenser and Cleaner, for hand or horse power. Best Stretched and Cemented

LEATHER BELTING.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND GUM PACKING.

Hoe and Co.'s celebrated Circular saws.
Best French Burr and Esopus Mill Stones.
Best Aachor Brand Bolting Cloths
Smith's Patent Cast Steel Plows, made by the celebrated Collins and Co.
Whittemore's Patent Feed Cutter for Hay Straw or Corn Stalks.
Single Blade Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers.
Fairbank's Celebrated Platform and Counter Scales

Having obtained the Agency for the sale of H. L. Emery and Sons' Patent Improved Universal

COTTON GINS,

For hand or horse power, with Condenser and Cleaner, we are prepared to take orders for the same.

These Gins are the best in use, and by using the Condenser and Cleaner the Cotton produced will doubtless sell for two or three cents per pound more than that ginned by other machines.

Parties needing Gins for the Fall's use had better send in their orders to us at once, that arrangements may be made for their prompt delivery. We shall have samples of 40 and 50 Saw Gins in store for exhibition in a few days.

Catalogues and Price Lists sent on application.

We shall be receiving our stock of

FOREIGN HARDWARE,

Direct from the manufacturers of Europe, in time for our Fall Trade, consisting of Fine and Heavy Hardware, Cutlery and Guns. Some of our Guns will be of very fine quality.

In addition to our stock of Foreign Goods, we shall keep on hand a good assortment of American Hardware and Carriage Materials, such as Hubs, Spokes Rims, Shafts, Axles and Springs and Saddlery Hardware.

The attention of our friends and the public generally are invited to our stock.

DUNN, PLUMMER & CO.,
No. 4 Iron Front, Sycamore street,
July 18-2m. Petersburg, Va.

WHEAT, WHEAT, WHEAT,

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

400 Bushels prime White or Red Wheat.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 5-tf

CONFECTIONARIES!

FRUITS!

SEGARS!

TOBACCO!

WM. SIMPSON

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, Is always supplied with FRESH CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, NOTIONS, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c., which he invites the public to call and look at, even if they don't want to buy.

P. S. The sparkling SODA FOUNTAIN is in constant play.

April 30-tf

D. D. WHITFORD, GEORGE W. DILL, W. C. WHITFORD

WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,

Shipping, Receiving, Forwarding, and

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Personal attention paid to the sale of Produce.

AGENTS FOR

MURRAY'S N. C. STEAMSHIP LINES

BETWEEN NEWBERN & NEW YORK.

General Vessel Agents.

November 29 98-1y.

McILWAINE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nos. 79, 81 and 83 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

The subscribers respectfully offer their services to the TRADE NORTH and SOUTH, and to the PLANTERS of VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, in the purchase and sale of

GROCERIES, COTTON, TOBACCO, GRAIN, &c.

They trust, by strict personal attention to all business confided to their care, to secure a continuance of the confidence so liberally bestowed on the late firm of

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

of which our senior was so long a member.

McILWAINE & CO.

ROBT. D. McILWAINE,
FRANK POTTS,
S. S. BRIDGERS.

Mr. EDWARD GRAHAM, of the late firms of McIlwaine & Graham and Hamilton & Graham, can be found with us, where he will be pleased to see his friends.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 23,—1y6—6ms.

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

Claims collected any where in the State.

Mar 30-19tf.

SODA WATER!

SODA WATER!!

A FAMOUS FOUNTAIN

In full operation at

WM. SIMPSON'S,
Fayetteville St.,
April 30-tf

P. A. WILEY & CO.

BANKERS, FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

Dealers in Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver, &c.,

Collections Made,

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

July 19-tf

NOTICE TO PARTIES OF RECORD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term, 1866.

On motion, it is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk give notice through the *Standard*, *Sentinel* and *Progress* newspapers, published in the City of Raleigh and also at four or more public places in the County of Wake, to all parties of Record who have suits pending in the Superior Court of said County, and their witnesses, to appear at the next Fall Term of the Court, to be held at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the *first Monday after the fourth Monday of September*, 1866, prepared to try their cases.

Parties having no Counsel are notified to employ on or before the day aforesaid, or their suits will be tried without Counsel.

J. N. BUNTING, Clerk.

Raleigh, July 9-3tawtd.

SOUTHERN INVENTION!

"WATCH DOG OR SLEEPING MAN'S PROTECTOR."

The best, most simple and least expensive ALARM or Burglar's GUN ever introduced to the Public.

State and County Rights for sale, on reasonable terms. Agents wanted for every section of the country.

For further particulars, address,

M. C. & G. W. HEPTINSTALL,
May 31 2aw tf Enfield, N. C.

WRAPPING PAPER.

100 Reams of Forest Mills Wrapping paper, a fine article.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 5-tf

BUCKEYE SULKY PLOW.

Being impressed with the necessity, and importance of economy in farming, I am happy to have it in my power to furnish to farmers at manufacturers prices the BUCKEYE COTTON & CORN CULTIVATOR OR SULKEY PLOW.

It is certainly the greatest improvement of the age in agricultural implements.

It will, with two horses and one hand, cultivate as much land, and do it as well, as four horses and four hands in the usual way; and the plower can *either walk or ride* at pleasure; which enables old or decripped men, who cannot follow the common plow to execute the work as well as the most robust.

It is manufactured by R. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, at $70, and is the cheapest plow in use, because of the great saving in hands, teams and provisions. For further information upon the subject, address.

J. B. CRUDUP, Agent.

Aug. 9-3taw3w Kittrell's Springs,
Biblical Recorder insert 3 weeks. N. C.

PEPPER, GROUND & GRAIN.

Spice, Ginger, Soda.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

May 1-tf

TURNBULL, RIACH AND MURDOCH,

15 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE. | 7 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton Yarn, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, Wool and Woolen Goods.

REFERENCES:

Chas P Mallet, Esq.,	Chapel Hill.
Chas B Mallett, Esq.,	Fayetteville.
Geo W Williams & Co.,	Fayetteville.
Jesse H Lindsay, Esq.	Greensboro.
James Sloan, Esq.,	Greensboro.
Thomas R Tate, Esq.,	Charlotte.
R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank,	Baltimore.

October 2 48 1y.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. W. Swepson, *Pres't.* C. P. Mendenhall,
Jos. S. Cannon, *Vice Pres't* R. W. Pulliam,
W. B. Gulick, *Cashier.*

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold.

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms.

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina.

56-1y.

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

The exercises of this well known institution, founded by the late Col. C. C. Tew, will be resumed on the 1st. day of October next, under the direction of Gen. R. E. COLSTON, a graduate, and for fifteen years, (up to the commencement of the war) a Professor of the Va., Military Institute.

The course of instruction will be such as to make the Academy a great

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL,

a school of theoretical and *applied* science—in which languages and literature will also receive a full share of attention. The discipline and instruction will be upon a complete military basis.

Gen'l. Colston's long experience and extensive acquaintance enable him to assure the public, that he will secure the services of Professors of distinguished ability as the wants of the school require them, and he confidently relies upon the liberal patronage of his old friends and companions in arms, throughout N. C. and the whole South.

Applications for admission must be made as early as practicable, to the Superintendent, and accompanied by testimonials of good moral character. Circulars containing full information will be issued in a few days. For these, and all further particulars, apply to GEN R. E. COLSTON,

Superintendent Hillsborough Military Academy, Hillsborough N. C.

July 31-3taw2m.

PETER MALLETT. CHARLES HOFFMAN.

MALLETT & HOFFMAN,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 23 N. Water St.

WILMINGTON, N. C

April 3-199-6m

FOR SALE:

1,000 Barrels "White Flint" Corn,
1,000 " N. C. Cut Herrings,
250 " " Family Roe do.
[Bbls. & half bbls.]
10,000 pounds N. C. cured Bacon.
Apply to,

M. McMAHON,
may 30-tf Halifax, N. C.

R. W. PULLIAM, W. H. JONES, GEO. W. SWEPSON.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

No 14. Fayetteville Street, Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh N. C. May 1-tf

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS & PLANTERS,

Having made arrangements with the best manufactory in Baltimore, and other places, I can furnish, at their prices, with transportation only added, on short notice, the most improved HORSE POWERS Wheat THRESHING FANNING MILLS, Cotton Gins, Cotton Plows, Corn Cultivators, Harrows and Plows of all kinds.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
June 5-tf Agent.

IN SEASON.

At 44 Fayetteville Street.

Patent Ice Cream Freezers,
Water Coolers,
Oval and Round Wire Dish Covers,
Weeding Hoes and Trace Chains.
1 Ton Castings.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh June 9-tf With HART & LEWIS.

THE INSURANCE AND SAVINGS COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

[CHARTERED FEBRUARY 28th, 1866.]

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
INVESTED CAPITAL, $ 200,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AT RICHMOND.

ISSUES POLICIES TO COVER

All Fire and Marine Risks on the most advantageous terms, and offers all the inducements connected with

A HOME INSTITUTION

of undoubted ability and safety.

D. J. HARTSOOK, President.
DAVID J. BURR, Secretary.
RUFUS H. PAGE, Agent.

Raleigh, Aug. 1-1m

FOR SALE.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.
SUPERIOR CLARET WINE, and Extra DUFF GORDON CHERRY WINE.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO

Aug. 1-tf

TIN WARE!

At No. 44, Fayetteville Street.

WE have on hand a large Stock of TIN WARE, of our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale and retail.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, May 15-tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLOTTE.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

This Bank having received permission from the Comptroller of the Currency to increase the Capital Stock,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 7th. instant, it was ordered that the Capital Stock of the First National Bank of Charlotte be increased to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, and that advertisement be made accordingly.

Books of Subscription are now open at the Bank.

THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.

Aug. 14-w6t

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE & LOT in the North Western part of the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Shaw. Apply for information on the premises.

Aug. 11-1w